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SCHOOL OF NURSING
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

JANUARY, 1924

NUMBER 55

Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, President; Miss Irma Fowler, Secretary; Mrs. Carl Pfanstiehl, Cor. Secretary; Mrs. Wm. Coffeen, Treasurer; Editor of the Bulletin, Mrs. Ernest E. Irons.

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to Mrs. Wm. Coffeen, Hinsdale, Ill.

EDITORIAL

The new year, 1924, finds us looking back on one of the most successful years in the history of the hospital. The charity work, and in fact the work of every department has exceeded that of any other year. The superintendent says the Annual Hospital Report will show to what degree.

The address given by Dr. Frank Billings at the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board outlines proposed changes in the relationships of several affiliated institutions, of which we are one, and indicates an opportunity for closer coöperation, if such were possible between them. To know that we are associated with Sprague Institute, the Durand Hospital, the John McCormick Memorial Institute and others, which stand for the best in their work, spurs us on to greater efforts that we in our own line of work may help to uphold the splendid traditions, not only of these institutions, but of a board whose record has always spelled progress. May this year find us in the van in our efforts to coöperate and to institute new work.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The fortieth annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital, was held Monday morning, January 7th, at eleven o'clock in the chapel of the Hospital, with Mr. Frank S. Shaw, President of the Board of Managers, presiding.

Rev. E. N. Ware, Chaplain of the hospital opened the meeting with prayer.

Miss Irma Fowler read the Unified Report of committees of the year's work, and Mrs. Coffeen the Treasurer's report, both of which were accepted. They are printed in full in this issue.

Mr. Shaw then introduced Dr. Frank Billings, Dean of the Faculty of Rush Medical College and well known to all, who spoke on "The plans of the University of Chicago in regard to the organization and operation of its medical schools." We feel fortunate in being able to print this talk. A vote of thanks was given Dr. Billings for his illuminating address.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by Miss Belle Dunham and accepted, and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot for officers as nominated.

The Recording Secretary was asked to send greetings from the Board by night letter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Day, in Pasadena.

The meeting adjourned and the usual hospitality of sandwiches and coffee extended by the hospital, was enjoyed by all.

A STATEMENT

Forty-four churches enrolled.

Nineteen contributed \$3,353.50 to the Pledge Fund.

Fourteen churches gave Tag Day service, collecting \$2,410.45.

Six of the fourteen churches do not contribute to the Pledge Fund but brought in \$1,007.67 of the amount collected on Tag Day.

Eight churches contributed to Pledge Fund and also gave service on Tag Day.

Twelve churches did not contribute to Pledge Fund nor give Tag Day Service, but made the following contributions: Child's free bed, \$535.00; ward nurse, \$110.00; associate memberships, \$108.50; linen, \$25.00; delicacies, \$22.00.

One church supports a Westminster Guild Bed, \$300.00.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

It has been customary for us to finance our work for a year in advance. The balance reported this morning is the amount available to the finance committee for its budget for the current year:

Balance Northern Trust, 1922.....	\$ 6,429.94
Total Receipts, 1923.....	19,925.21
	26,355.17
Total Disbursements, 1923.....	19,971.71
Balance Northern Trust.....	6,383.46
Securities—	
United States Treasury Notes.....	6,000.00
Gold Notes	3,000.00
Chicago City Railway Bonds.....	1,000.00
Interboro Rapid Transit Bonds.....	2,000.00
	\$18,383.46

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WILLIAM COFFEEN, Treas.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Honorary Presidents

Mrs. Octavius S. Newell.

Mrs. Albert M. Day.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Timothy B. Blackstone.

Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill.

Mrs. Frederick W. Crosby.

Mrs. Walter C. Nelson

President

Mrs. Perkins B. Bass.

Vice-Presidents

Mrs. David W. Graham.

Mrs. John C. Welling.

Miss Helen V. Drake.

Mrs. C. L. Bartlett.

Mrs. Henry M. Curtis.

Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick.

Mrs. Albert B. Diek.

Mrs. C. Frederick Childs.

Mrs. C. K. Pomeroy.

Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell.

Mrs. John Timothy Stone.

Recording Secretary
Miss Irma Fowler.

Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Carl Pfanstiehl.

Treasurer
Mrs. William Coffeen.

Assistant Treasurer
Mrs. Wm. R. Tucker.

Executive Committee
Class 1926

Mrs. F. W. Leach.	Mrs. Laurance Dunlap Smith.
Mrs. H. V. Reynolds.	Mrs. Robert McDougal.
Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey.	Mrs. Wilton B. Martin.

New Member of Nominating Committee
Mrs. James Simpson.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Ernest E. Irons.
Mrs. J. M. Watkins.
Mrs. Geo. G. Olmsted.
Mrs. Geo. R. Nichols.
Miss Belle Dunham, Chairman.

UNIFIED ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEES

Such a detailed report of the current year's work of the Woman's Auxiliary Board has been given in Mrs. Bass' article on "Woman's Work in Hospitals," published in pamphlet form by the American Hospital Association, that it seemed unnecessary to repeat this information to our own members. Therefore our Annual Report contains only an abridged account of the year's work of the officers and committees.

The report of the Secretary shows for the fortieth annual meeting an enrollment of 259, including pastors' wives, honorary members and non-resident members. The average attendance for the nine regular meetings was 66. There were 44 churches represented on our Board. The following members were present at all the meetings: Mrs. B. E. Fisk, Mrs. W. C. Covert, Mrs. W. J. Aiken, Mrs. F. J. Thomas, Mrs. Anna St. Jean, Mrs. Agnes White, Miss Agnes

Liddell and Mrs. J. S. Stewart. There have been added 13 new members; we have had 9 resignations and lost 4 members by death, Madam McCormick, one of our Honorary Presidents; Mrs. William Blair, an Honorary Vice-President; Mrs. Asa Bacon of the third church, and Miss Mary Reed of the Hyde Park Church.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell, reports that during the nine months of the Board's activity there have been written the customary letters of welcome to the new members, of regret to members resigning, and other letters of courtesy.

Our sources of income are the Pledge Fund, Contributors' Fund, Associate Membership, Child's Free Bed, Children's Memorial Fund, and Tag Day.

Mrs. Ezra J. Warner, Chairman of the Pledge Fund, reports with regret that their total is \$534.75 less than last year's, owing to the death of some of our most valued members with a consequent loss of their generous subscriptions. The total amount received for the Pledge Fund during 1923 was \$3,547.50.

Mrs. Burhnam and Mrs. Maltman, in charge of the Contributors' Fund, report a total of \$2,099.30.

Miss Stillwell, chairman of Associate Membership, reports that although the total amount of money received this year by that committee is not so large as last, they feel it does not indicate a lack of interest of the Presbyterian Women in the Hospital. So many other objects have been presented through the churches which have diverted part of the money which we usually receive. Thirty-two churches have contributed with a total of \$1,789.50, the Fourth Church leading and eight churches giving \$100.00 or more.

Mrs. Main, chairman of the Child's Free Bed Committee, reports that the work was generously supported during 1923 by 69 schools, donations ranging from \$2.00 to \$190.00. Five new schools, two of them colored, coöperated. Besides contributions from our home schools, \$10.00 was received from "a friend," \$25.00 from Kansas, through the New Era Movement, and \$50.00 from Kalamazoo, Mich., proving that interest in this work for little children extends beyond the limits of Chicago Presbytery. The total receipts for 1923 were \$2,373.10, exceeding by \$50.00 donations of any previous year. The largest amount donated by any one school, \$190.00, is credited to Buena Memorial, closely followed by \$184.94 from Evanston First. Total amount paid to date on Cheer-Up Bed No. 4, \$3,029.48. Through Mr. Bacon's kindness the plate so marked is already placed in the Children's ward. The Child's Free

Bed Fund was further enriched this year by a \$500.00 bond, the gift of the late Mr. W. J. Aiken.

For the Children's Memorial Fund, through its chairman, Mrs. Patterson, is reported a total of \$60.65.

From Tag Day, Mrs. Tucker reports we have receipts of \$2,471.53, which is \$100 less than last year. Fifteen churches took part in the work.

Mrs. Mentzer, chairman of the Delicacies Committee, reports a very successful year for 1923. The amount of jellies, grapejuice, etc., from the various churches and friends of the hospital, and also from several wholesale firms for Thanksgiving and Christmas, is as follows:

From the Churches

3,800 glasses of jelly.	13 pints pickles.
294 quarts grapejuice.	10 pints chili sauce.
614 pints canned fruit.	6 glasses marmalade.
75 pints vegetables.	3 pints honey.
100 oranges.	4 pints soup.
67 packages cereal.	

From the Wholesale Firms

401 pounds turkey.	180 dozen eggs.
100 pounds nuts.	36 gallons ice cream.
50 pounds ham.	5 gallons oysters.
20 pounds raisins.	3 cases oranges.
10 pounds butter.	2 cases cranberries.
130 loaves bread.	

The very generous sum of \$703.85 was also contributed for the purchasing of fresh fruit for the patients. This is the largest amount of *money* ever raised.

Mrs. Hackney, chairman of the Thanksgiving Linen Committee, reports that eighteen churches responded to the call with a total of \$1,522.30. For a number of years, a few days before Thanksgiving, Mrs. Thomas Lyon of the Fourth Church has given a Linen Shower Tea. This year, as always before, the Fourth is the banner church, contributing \$725.00, more than half the entire amount collected, an inspiration and an example to the other church chairmen to "go and do likewise."

The report of Mrs. Curtis, chairman of the Furnishings Committee, is as follows:

Balance on hand December 31st, 1923.....	\$39.50
Turned over to general account.....	39.50

Receipts	\$3,089 00
Disbursements	2,039.10

Balance on hand December 31st, 1923.....\$ 149.90

After trying various muslins and different brands of sheeting, your Furnishings Committee has at last found in the Farwear sheet one that gives satisfaction to all. Owing to the generous linen offering we were able to buy, for future delivery, sheets and pillow slips at the lowest price sold during 1923, our agreement being that if the market dropped we were to be given the benefit of the decline, but in case of an advance the goods were to be delivered at the price given. Eighteen hundred sheets, 1,200 pillow slips and slip covers for the reception room were purchased. During the month of April 10, 137 soap wrappers were turned over to James S. Kirk & Co., for which 22 dozen teaspoons were received, 4 dozen being donated. Harmony has been the keynote of the committee with enjoyment and love for the work. With this report is that of Miss Jenks of the sewing done by the churches for the Presbyterian Hospital:

513 patients' gowns.	1,468 tray cloths.
115 infants' gowns.	303 napkins.
22 aprons.	100 towels.

Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, chairman of the Occupational Therapy Committee, reports that the work of the department has gone on much as usual during this year. A Braille outfit and a printing press has been added to the department's equipment through the generosity of Board members. Instruction in the use of the former was given by a Red Cross worker. The printing press was put to early use to make copies of the verse which always hung over Mr. Day's desk, and also Christmas cards. The regular training of probationers in this department's work has been carried on. An outstanding feature of Miss Brainerd's work during the year was the very comprehensive chart she made, showing every branch of the department's activity. This chart was shown at the exhibit of Occupational Therapy work in connection with the meeting of the American Hospital Association in Milwaukee. The Occupational Therapy Fund, so faithfully collected by Mrs. ReQua, has jumped from \$100.00 the first year to over \$500.00 this year.

Mrs. Simpson reports through Miss Morley that the year 1923 has been an extremely busy one in the children's department, the department being taxed to the full capacity a great deal of the time.

Plans are going forward for the opening of a four bed ward to be used for nose and throat patients, thereby increasing our surgical beds. We would like very much to have a sun-porch for our convalescent patients. The Kindergarten work, under Miss Thompson, is progressing nicely. The children eagerly look forward to the afternoon spent in blowing bubbles, stringing beads, weaving baskets, etc., and occasionally an hour of reading or story telling. During the year we have received many gifts of underwear, stockings, books, scrap-books, records and fruit from Mrs. Simpson and other members of the Board, and from the Buena and Fullerton Sunday Schools, which were greatly appreciated. Preparations for the Christmas celebration are under way at this time with a big tree in each ward, holly wreaths, and quantities of excitement.

Miss Breeze reports for the Social Service Department as follows: The year just closed has brought some gradual changes which encourage the hope for greater usefulness to the community. Eight hundred and five cases were cared for, 489 of which were new.

Two hundred prenatal patients were under the guidance of the department. Eighteen of these were delivered elsewhere.

Comparatively few of these people needed complicated social work; 152 new mothers were referred to Infant Welfare Stations with their babies; 24 patients were sent to Convalescent Homes, 3 of them to a new one recently opened for children. The Visiting Nurse Association was asked to give surgical dressings or other nursing care to 23 of our patients, relieving them of the dangers of returning to the hospital before their strength was equal to the task, or of calling another doctor who would not understand what had been done. The Visiting Nurse will always notify the department of any condition which should be reported to the doctor. Through the courtesy of three vacation camps, 35 women and children were given delightful summer vacations.

There were 1,444 cooperations with 121 organizations and 311 people were referred to other organizations. There were 4,336 office calls and 1,204 visits in the homes, 343 of which were to the homes of prenatal patients. Six hundred and seventy-one letters were received and 891 written. Two pupil nurses gave 57 days of service. Temporary relief was given to 4 patients.

Miss M., 21 years old, left Detroit with a small group of people to sell magazine subscriptions for a Chicago firm, stopping at two or three places before coming here. She was not successful in earning enough to meet minimum living expenses, and as she had never

fully recovered from an attack of influenza in 1919, she deteriorated steadily. A doctor to whom she tried to sell some subscriptions, urged her to go to the Dispensary for medical advice, and from there she entered the hospital. At first it seemed as if she were only a sick, homeless young woman, but it became evident there was a complicated social situation which she refused to tell the worker, but from time to time told scraps of it to the interne, who brought the information to us. It was clear that she should be returned to her home, or where she belonged. Letters to her mother and two agencies in Detroit were written; also letters to two state hospitals in Ann Arbor—all this required many weeks of time and disclosed the reasons for her antipathy to Social Workers. Her mother refused to take her because the stepfather objected.

We secured the interest and cooperation of the manager of the subscription business, but were unsuccessful in our efforts to interest her supposed friends of the group from Detroit, but they deserted her, leaving her stranded without funds. Our correspondence with the Detroit organizations continued as new developments arose. She refused our offer to send her back to Detroit without expense. A Visiting Nurse took her to the Y. W. C. A. to rest one day, when she found her down town wandering around in a dazed, helpless way. The Social Worker at the Y. W. C. A. learned she had been a patient here and asked advice, which placed our patient once more in comparative safety, but it did not last long, and one Saturday evening we received a telephone appeal from a woman to whose house she went to get warm and rest. The hotel and advertising manager reported that she had caused much complaint from other guests of the hotel by appearing in their rooms at all hours uninvited.

She was taken to Detroit, with the aid of the County Agent, who furnished transportation; Stevenson Memorial Lodging House, who furnished shelter, food and protection, and a safe, experienced escort to put our patient on a train in charge of the conductor, with instructions to see that she did not escape his vigilance until she was in charge of the Detroit Social Worker, who was to meet her and see that she was safely cared for.

Nearly a year later we received a request from an Ann Arbor Hospital Social Worker for our medical and social history, and later a report that our patient was in the Psychopathic Hospital and would probably be committed to a state institution. We then felt she was fairly safe, although we realized she would probably soon be released as not so sick as some others. This is one of the sad

cases; unable to care for herself, her natural protectors are unwilling to be bothered, she is a constant menace to herself and others, although never violent.

Miss McMillan's report for the School of Nurses reads: The school has had a full and very busy year. The student enrollment in October reached the number of 289. Of this number only an average of 205 were on duty in the Presbyterian Hospital, the remainder being in affiliated institutions or off duty for vacations, illness or other causes. The school has accomplished the nursing of the hospital, has educated its students, has graduated a class of sixty-one and has carried on its other customary activities. The concert of the Florence Nightingale Chorus, given under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary Board, in the ball room of the Blackstone, February 27th, was most successful and brought in \$1,200.00 for the School Endowment Fund. Four hundred seventy-one dollars and eighty-nine cents was secured for the Ward Free Nurse Fund by the bazaar held December 3d. The Y. W. C. A. sent two student nurse delegates to the National Convention held at Geneva in July, and three to Indianapolis in December, in each case raising the necessary amount of money for those unable to pay their own expenses by selling, in the Nurses' Home, ice cream, sandwiches and other articles. As usual the student nurses sang carols throughout the hospital, Christmas morning, and helped with the concert for the patients and the Children's party at the Sprague Home. Cards of invitation for the party were sent to the children of employees of the institution, to those in the neighborhood and others selected by Miss Breeze. Before the appointed hour the arrivals started and with remarkable punctuality the guests and their parents assembled to the number of eighty. A wonderful tree, trimmed by the Service Club and surrounded by toys enchanted them; a boys' chorus from Crane Technical High School and two black-faced comedians, Brown and Craig, entertained them; and Mr. Nadle led the audience in the singing of popular songs. Ice cream, cookies and a gift for each, fifty contributed by the Service Club, made them happy and when each carried off, in addition, a bag of apples and candies with an orange for mother, all decided that it had been a wonderfully successful evening. Christmas night the customary informal party for the nurses and internes was held at the Sprague Home. The Preliminary Class presented a short Christmas play after which the music provided for dancing was made use of and thoroughly appreciated.

The Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Pollock, chairman, reports

that each of the Saturday afternoon entertainments has seemed to carry its bit of joy to the convalescent patients. Among the many splendid entertainments the one given by the Extension Department of the Musicians Club was especially beautiful. We are indebted to Mrs. Albert Carter and her son John, for two entertainments during the year. To Miss Rose Saguin and her brothers for an afternoon of popular songs. Miss Elson and Mr. Frank Kirkpatrick gave a delightful program. To the children who danced and to the artists who sang and played at different programs, we are grateful and we thank members of the Board who have been diligent in seeking out talent. Mr. Bacon has given unfailing help and support of the work. The nurses and Miss Clark have been most helpful. The Christmas program provided by Mr. Bacon, was given on Christmas Eve. The chapel was crowded to its capacity, nearly all being patients and their attendants. Music was furnished by the Chicago Civic Trio, Miss Mildred Brown, violinist; Miss Goldie Cross, cellist; and Miss Dorothy Hall, harpist. The character monologist, Mr. Charles Hichcock was especially enjoyed by the patients. Our Christmas fund also provided for the entertainers, for the children's Christmas party at the Nurses Home.

Mrs. E. N. Ware, chairman of chapel music, reports that responsiveness upon the part of singers from Church choirs is recognized and deeply appreciated, and letters of acknowledgment are written to all who thus aid in the Chapel Service.

Especial mention should be made of the spirit in which the President of Buena Memorial's Choir Organization meets his responsibilities in this matter. Surprise was expressed, that he should send perhaps the best voice from their Chorus to sing for our Sunday morning service. His reply was worth repeating; "When we *give*, we want to make it worth while by giving the *best we have*."

The conductor of the Choir, in Church of the Covenant, never refuses when asked for assistance from his choir and his studio. His Children's Choir sang Christmas music on the Sunday following Christmas, and sang at the Easter service, going from ward to ward afterward.

Mrs. Robinson's class of young women in the Edgewater Church have a Committee in charge of our music for the 4th Sunday of each month, and are earnest in their purpose to be faithful to their charge.

Occasionally the Bethany Girls are called upon and in this way express some of their gratitude as recipients of the Hospital's

benefactions. They have responded upon short notice, or for an extra 5th Sunday of the month, or when a disappointment occurs or plans fail.

And there is failure not infrequently. Someone forgets—or requires a reminder—or an illness occurs—necessitating last hour hurry calls which are usually ineffective.

This was strikingly illustrated on Christmas Sunday, for which a more elaborate program than usual had been prepared by a quartette of young men. At a late day the quartette was disbanded for the holidays. A substitute was secured, who himself entered the Hospital, seriously ill on Saturday afternoon. Thus there was no prepared music on Christmas Sunday for this beautiful and appealing service.

Miss Sutherland, whose reliability has been remarked, has been succeeded by Miss Stratton, who supplements her nursing duties very acceptably by the exercise of this gift.

Mrs. Aiken, chairman of the Library committee, reports that that committee, after several years of very faithful service still feels itself to be one of the most essential of the Board. The eagerness with which the patients greet the little Library carts and their chauffeurs is most gratifying and insures the continuation of the work. More than two hundred books have been donated by members of the Board, and friends, besides many magazines. Marshall Fields have sent several large packages of new magazines also.

The work of the visiting committee was divided as usual with Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Caldwell in charge of the Men's wards and Mrs. White and Mrs. Hostetler in charge of the Women's.

The chairman of the Bulletin Committee, Mrs. Irons, reports that five hundred copies each of four numbers of the Bulletin have been printed this year at a total cost of \$526. Our custom of printing three issues was departed from, that we might, in a special September number, show our appreciation of the services rendered to the Hospital by Mr. Albert M. Day. Deserving mention were Dr. A. R. Warner's address and the United Annual Report in the January number; the address by Rev. Frank Fitt to the graduating nurses in the June number; and the articles by Mrs. D. W. Graham, Miss Jessie Breeze and Miss Jane A. Neil in the October, a Social Service number. The Nurses' Alumnae doubled their subscription this year and are now receiving two hundred copies of each issue and an increased amount of space. This year the Bulletins have been mailed from the Hospital Office.

The Nominating Committee, Miss Belle Dunham, chairman, has completed its annual piece of work, choosing the officers for another year, a class of 1926 directors and filling vacancies as they have occurred.

Our Birthday Box continues to provide our Board with the means of expressing with flowers our sympathy to members who have suffered through illness or sorrow. Mrs. Penfield who is in charge of the fund, reports a balance on hand of \$70.

Ever since the endowing of the room for Ministers and Missionaries and until the re-organization and condensation of the various boards of our Presbyterian denomination, the annual report of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Northwest, announced that all missionaries in care of the Board of the Northwest in need of hospital service while on their furloughs in the home land would find the doors of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, open to them, free of charge. This announcement was made with the consent and co-operation of the superintendent, Mr. Bacon.

Though re-organization has done away with the Northwest Board and hence its report, the invitation to missionaries still continues and is made use of, as is shown by the following report from Mrs. Graham, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Northwest District of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Beginning with February 27, 1923, to December 27, 1923, nineteen women missionaries or their children have been received in this hospital. Twelve have received full service free of all charge, because of belonging to the Northwest District. Of this number five have had major operations.

Bills, merely at cost to the hospital for the remaining seven missionaries belonging to other districts, after being approved at our Chicago office have been sent to headquarters, 156, 5th Ave., New York City, paid from there and the amount charged to the district to which the missionary belongs.

The chairman of this committee wishes it to be understood this report is not absolutely accurate, as the system has been in operation only a year and with so many changes as become necessary in re-organization she knows there have been slips and a few more have been cared for than are reported.

It will also be noted that no mention of men missionaries has been made though a number have been cared for and one is now in the hospital. To date, men missionaries, even though their work is supported by churches of the Northwest District, have not been as-

signed to the tender care of the Hospitality Committee, but there is no telling what the future may bring and the next year's report may be far more comprehensive.

The Chairman also wishes to express to the Board of Managers, the Superintendent of the Hospital and to the staff whose services have been so freely given, the appreciation not only of her committee and that of the Northwest District, but of the entire Presbyterian Body, U. S. A., of all courtesies received.

Mrs. McAfee wishes also to report for McCormick Seminary its great appreciation of the unfailing kindness and generous attention to her students who need Hospital care.

The Hospital physicians and surgeons and Mr. Bacon, make every resource of the Hospital available to these future ministers, and each one of them receives courtesies and kindnesses which he can never forget and will all through his life appreciate.

From "The League," a bulletin circulated by the University of Chicago Settlement League:

At the third meeting of the season Miss Jane Addams gave a most illuminating talk on "Social Service." The facts which she presented were new and to a great extent encouraging. Many were surprised to learn that social service in the Orient was not wholly imitative of English and American models, but much spontaneous native work, indigenous to the country, was to be found in India, China, and Japan. At the same time there were frequent illustrations of excellent work being done by people who had followed English and American models. High tribute was paid to the social service carried on by the missionaries in all these countries.

DIED

At her home, 5120 Harper Ave., on Wednesday, February 13th, 1924, Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, one of the three remaining charter members of the Woman's Auxiliary Board.

Mrs. Nelson was an honorary vice-president at the time of her death and in the early years of the board, as a representative of the Hyde Park Church, gave active and valuable service.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

By Dr. Frank Billings

Members of the Auxiliary Board, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been signally honored by the invitation to address you this morning. I understand you desire information concerning the plans of the University of Chicago, in regard to the organization and operation of its medical schools; the relationship which Rush Medical College, the Presbyterian Hospital and other institutions will bear in carrying out the plans of the University. I am not authorized to speak to you officially for the University, but I am qualified to state the facts to you.

Before I speak of the plans adopted by the University, I want briefly to sketch the history of the movement which has grown to its present big opportunity for medical education, nursing education, the efficient care of the sick and injured and for investigation. It is nearly fifty years since the Presbyterian Hospital became affiliated with Rush Medical College and in the time which has elapsed since then, both institutions have changed very much in the character of the work done. In 1898, Rush Medical College became affiliated with the University of Chicago. During the next eight years under the leadership of President William R. Harper, the standards of medical education in Rush Medical College were greatly improved. In the session of 1898-9, approximately 1,200 students enrolled in Rush Medical College, this including the summer session. With the increase in the standards of education for admission, the number of students registering in Rush Medical College rapidly diminished and in 1903-4, the number was approximately 400. Inasmuch as Rush Medical College was financially dependent upon the tuition fees of its students, an annual deficit occurred which was thereafter met by the faculty with cheerful generosity and unprecedented loyalty to the school. In 1901-2, the first two classes of Rush Medical College were transferred to the University of Chicago, and since that date the University has taught and trained the students of the first two years of medicine, while Rush Medical College has given the two years of clinical instruction and in more recent years has been responsible for the fifth year of clinical training of the students as hospital internes. This coöperation of the University of Chicago and Rush Medical College in medical teaching has been productive, as evidenced by

the splendidly educated men and women who have graduated from Rush Medical College in the last twenty-five years.

In 1903, President Harper believed that he had reached an understanding with Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the University of Chicago, which would bring about a union of the College with the University with adequate financial support. This understanding included the contribution of one million dollars from individuals and groups in Chicago, interested in medical education and five millions or more from Mr. Rockefeller. The one million dollars was subscribed and accepted by the Trustees of the University of Chicago as a bona fide subscription in the summer of 1903. This was presented to Mr. Rockefeller for consideration. At this time President Harper was obliged to go to Russia, and upon his return in October, Mr. Rockefeller decided that he was not ready to go on with the financial proposition presented and the whole matter dropped. This was a bitter disappointment to President Harper and to many of us who were wholeheartedly desirous of the improvement of medical education in Chicago. President Harper died in 1906, and until his death continued to work for the union of the two institutions and to raise money for this purpose.

Since Dr. Harper's death, President Judson has continued the program of better medical education at the University and at Rush Medical College and has promoted and advocated a union of the two institutions under proper financial conditions.

In 1905, Senn Hall was erected with money contributed largely by Dr. Nicholas Senn, but also by other members of the faculty and by some members of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College. The building added better facilities for medical education with rooms for research.

In 1902, the John Rockefeller McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases was organized by Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick. The Board of Trustees of the Institute has always included members of the faculty of the college and Dr. Ludwig Hektoen has been its Director since its organization. The Institute is located on Wood Street and includes in its work the administration of the Durand Hospital, for the treatment of contagious diseases. The Institute has cooperated with Rush Medical College and as you know, with the Presbyterian Hospital. Some of the pupil nurses receive training in the Durand Hospital.

In 1909, the Otho S. A. Sprague Institute was organized with funds bequeathed by Mr. Sprague. This Institute has upon its Board of Trustees, two members of the faculty of Rush Medical

College and its Director is Dr. H. Gideon Wells, a member of the faculty. The Sprague Institute has coöperated with Rush Medical College and the Hospital since its organization. Through funds appropriated by the Institute, eight or ten beds in the hospital have been subsidized for an investigation of metabolic diseases and research has been supported by the Institute and carried on in Senn Hall with far reaching and important results in a better knowledge of the causes of diabetes and other metabolic morbid conditions.

In 1898, when I became a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College, the Presbyterian Hospital had approximately 225 beds. There were four attending physicians of the medical department with but one on service for a period of two months. This rotating service was detrimental to the growth of the department. When I went on duty on October 1, 1898, I found six patients scattered through various floors and no medical ward. There was no laboratory worthy of the name, but an excuse for a laboratory existed in a small room on the fourth floor located under a stairway and the equipment consisted of a few chemical reagents and a poor microscope. The interne of that day received three months' training in the medical department. The hospital was devoted to general surgery and gynecology, and this work was efficiently carried on by the splendid men who were attending surgeons of that day. The records of the hospital were not well made, indeed they were hardly worth the value of the paper upon which they were written. There was no training school for nurses. Good nurses were on duty, mainly graduates of the Illinois Training School.

Conditions in the hospital improved coincidently and consistently with the improvement of standards of medical education and research in Rush Medical College. These improvements included the establishment of the splendid Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, the adoption of full-time service in all the clinical departments, the adoption of continuous departmental service for internes, the erection of new buildings to replace old ones and the erection of the large private pavilion and the splendid home for nurses. The building construction supplied the needed large clinical laboratory, the x-ray laboratory rooms and equipment together with other factors, which were productive of more efficient care of the sick and injured, better standards of medical education and nurses' training, and better work in medical investigation of all kinds.

In 1916 President Judson requested the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board to make a survey of the institu-

tions engaged in medical education, nurses' training, treatment of the sick and injured, and clinical research, under the affiliations then existing between the University and the other institutions named, with the idea that a union could or should be brought about at an early date between the institutions named.

Mr. Abraham Flexner came and made the survey and his report to the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation definitely stated that the advancement made in efficient care of the sick and injured, in medical education and nurses' training, in investigatory work at Rush Medical College, the Presbyterian Hospital, the McCormick Institute, the Sprague Institute and the other institutions affiliated with Rush Medical College was of such a high character that they should be brought together with the University of Chicago for a continuation and amplification of the work carried on by the institutions jointly and severally. As a result of this report in the fall of 1916, the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation each subscribed one million dollars with the provision that \$3,300,000 additional should be subscribed elsewhere. With this additional capitalization it was proposed that all of the institutions named should become affiliated with the University of Chicago in a contractual way, Rush Medical College, however, to be turned over to the University in so far as it could be legally done; that the University would formulate plans for undergraduate medical education and nursing education at the campus, which would include the University Hospital and such additional buildings for medical and nursing education as became necessary, while on the West Side there would be developed the Rush Postgraduate Medical School for the graduate training of practitioners and specialists, with new buildings to replace the old and that cooperation in medical teaching, in nursing education, in the training of hospital social workers, dietitians, administrative officers and community public health would be continued with the Presbyterian Hospital, the Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago, the McCormick Institute and other affiliated institutions.

On April 1, 1917, \$3,500,000 had been fully contributed to meet the conditions made by the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation. Immediately thereafter, the United States entered the Great War, and it was impossible to make plans or to construct buildings at the University or at Rush Medical College because the federal government would not permit building construction except that necessary for the prosecution of the war. Following the war, building construction was delayed because of the

greatly increased cost of building material and the high wages of skilled labor. However, architects were chosen and building plans for the hospital at the University and for a new building at Rush College were made. The University has selected the Professor of Medicine and the Professor of Surgery for the University Medical School, has designated the site for the new hospital, and as soon as working plans of the hospital can be made, specifications worked out and contracts let, the constructive program will begin. It is now believed that the hospital will be ready and open for the reception of patients at the University on or about July 1, 1926. The plans for the new building at Rush Medical College are made and accepted, working plans are under way so that specifications can be made to contractors, and building construction will be begun as soon as the legal status of the relationship of Rush Medical College to the University of Chicago can be determined by the courts. The lower courts have already approved of the proposed relationship and the Supreme Court of the state will consider the matter at the February, 1924, session. There is every reason to believe that the Supreme Court will make a favorable decision in the matter. This will permit the new building, the Rawson Memorial Laboratory, to be erected during the summer and fall of 1924.

Your Board is mainly interested in the plans of the University of Chicago for medical education, nurses' training, the care of the sick and injured, and for research. Briefly, these plans contemplate wholehearted, broadminded, unselfish cooperation of the University of Chicago, Rush Medical College, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Central Free Dispensary, the Sprague Institute, the McCormick Institute, and perhaps some other institutions less closely related in the care of the sick and injured, in education and in investigatory work.

In other words, the University will cooperate and aid the Presbyterian Hospital in carrying on all of the functions of a hospital which, I think, we should all recognize to consist of: The efficient care of the sick and injured, the education and training of doctors, medical students and nurses, of social workers, dietitians, laboratory technicians, administrative officers and of the public, in questions involving their own welfare. By the union of the institutions and wholehearted, frank cooperation, better work will be done than can be done by any one of the institutions. There can be no question that the University will cooperate with the Presbyterian Hospital in the education and training of nurses, and this will bring about improved standards, including a well selected curriculum, which it

is to be hoped will lead to the University giving a degree to nurses indicative of the educational course pursued in their training.

Cooperating with Rush Medical College, the Presbyterian Hospital will continue to be a very important factor in training undergraduate medical students as internes, in affording training to general practitioners to improve them in their general work, and in the training of graduate students to make them qualified general surgeons, internists or specialists in the narrower fields of surgery and medicine, such as ophthalmology, dermatology and the like. Permit me to say at this time that the obstetrical department of the Presbyterian Hospital is inadequate in the number of beds available for the care of the expectant mother. The twelve beds available should be twice multiplied or more and, as has already been suggested by Dr. Ernest E. Irons to the Chairman of the Board of Managers, not less than thirty beds should be available for the department of obstetrics. This amplified service will afford additional facilities for the training of nurses, of medical students and of specialists in obstetrics, and will enable the hospital to perform a service to the community for which the present need is great.

As a graduate medical school, Rush Medical College will enter on a new period of advantageous educational work. There are but few good postgraduate medical schools in the country. In recent years the young men and women graduated in medicine are splendidly qualified for the care of the sick and injured. But practitioners everywhere, including those who graduated within five years, need an opportunity to take review courses to acquaint themselves with the constantly developing new methods of laboratory and physical diagnosis and methods of treatment. Furthermore, no physician should assume practice as a specialist until proper and adequate training is taken in the fundamental subjects as well as in the clinical experience necessary to qualify him to meet his obligations.

I have been asked many times the question: Does the union of the institutions named mean that the Rockefeller Foundation or the General Education Board are going to give the Presbyterian Hospital and any of the other institutions included in the union money? This I do not know, but I will say probably not. The Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board are deeply interested in medical education and have supported medical institutions both at home and abroad, in the development of better standards of education; they are also interested in the training of nurses, as evidenced by the financial support given the committee appointed to investigate nursing education some time ago. But I do not think

it necessary that the Presbyterian Hospital should look to these sources for financial help. In my opinion, if the Presbyterian Hospital will continue to cooperate in the work which the medical plans of the University have pointed out, many people of means will contribute to the further endowment of the hospital. Mr. George B. Harris made the Presbyterian Hospital one of his beneficiaries. He did this because he knew of the good work going on in the Presbyterian Hospital cooperating with Rush Medical College in the care of the sick and injured and especially in the investigatory work carried on. I know this is true because I was his physician and he talked about the hospital and the college and of his intentions because of the character of the work done, many times. Then Mr. Murdock, who had ceased to be a friend of the hospital because of difficulty with a former member of the Board of Managers or its treasurer, but who in later years became convinced that the present Board of Managers of the hospital are upright, qualified, honest men, was finally persuaded by a few of us to make the hospital one of his beneficiaries, and the Murdock building is the result. These two large bequests to the hospital will be duplicated in the future if the Presbyterian Hospital will continue to serve the public, and especially the sick and injured poor, in a generous and efficient way. If the hospital will promote investigatory work carried on by the faculty and others and by that means lessen the incidence of disease and injury, these accomplishments will become known to the general public and liberal contributions will be made to the hospital from time to time.

The faculty of Rush Medical College accepts the plan put forward by the University of Chicago wholeheartedly and without reservation because we believe that the plans instituted will result in higher standards of medical education, improvement in the training and education of nurses and others engaged in work of benefit to the public.

I have attempted to make plain statements to you of things as I see them. I congratulate the Presbyterian Hospital, as I do every other institution interested in the plans under discussion, because of this opportunity to engage in a cooperative way in the splendid program made by the University. I shall be glad to attempt to answer questions if further information is desired concerning any subject presented.

YALE SCHOOL OF NURSING

February 7th, 1924, the first class in the new School of Nursing at Yale University will matriculate.

According to the general statement in the forthcoming catalogue of the new school, its establishment is made possible by a gift from the Rockefeller Foundation, presented on the fiftieth anniversary of the Connecticut Training School for Nurses, the institution it succeeds and one of the first in the United States.

"The plan of the new school is to develop a program of nursing education which will make as important a contribution to the field of preventive medicine as did the earlier school of nursing to curative medicine. Developments in preventive medicine make a reshaping of nursing education necessary, and the Rockefeller Foundation appropriation, extending over a period of five years, will permit experimentation along these lines."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE CHORUS CONCERT

The annual concert of the Florence Nightingale Chorus, given under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary Board, will be held Tuesday, March 4th, at 8:15 P. M., in the Crystal Ball Room of the Blackstone. The chorus is conducted by Mr. John W. Norton, accompanied by Mr. Robert R. Birch and assisted by Riccardo Martin, a member of the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

Tickets are \$2.50, the proceeds being for the Endowment Fund of the School of Nursing.

The active assistance of every member of the Board in making this undertaking a success is asked for and will be much appreciated.

Those fortunate enough to have heard Dr. Billings' talk at the annual meeting Monday, January 7th, readily understood and had full sympathy with the years of struggle of the Rush Medical College to secure endowment.

Exactly the same situation now exists with the School of Nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital. All educational institutions must have money and nursing schools are no exception.

By the coöperation of everybody concerned the nursing school has reached and now maintains a good standard of work.

Proper endowment will allow the nursing school to progress and to maintain standards in keeping with those of the hospital, Rush Medical College, and the University of Chicago.

ALUMNAE NOTES

At the regular meeting of the Alumnae Association, held on Tuesday, January 8, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Miss Ruth Brown, 1910.

First Vice-President, Miss Desse Greek, 1914.

Second Vice-President, Miss Idella Render, 1921.

Recording Secretary, Miss Mildred Lunde, 1922.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Helen Munson, 1922.

Treasurer, Miss Edith Stehle, 1921.

Directors—Miss Carol Martin, 1906; Miss Anna Rieke, 1921; Miss Lottie Swalem, 1919; Miss Jennie Wise, 1922; Miss Ethel Monro, 1919.

Our pledge for the Tuberculosis Cottage for Nurses at the Naperville Sanatorium has reached the 800 mark. It has in large part been raised by contributions from our graduates, each giving the equivalent of one day's earning.

Miss Ethel Armstrong, 1921, has resigned her position as instructor in the school.

Miss Mary Anderson, 1923, is now the Gladys Foster nurse following Miss Schrankel's resignation.

Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, 1919, and Miss Wilma Judson, 1922, have given up their work as surgical nurses on the staff, Miss Nicholas to return to a patient in the East and Miss Judson to join Miss Eyman in a trip to Honolulu.

Miss Flora Schrankel, 1923, Miss Glyde Leach, 1923, and Miss Gladys Baldwin, 1923, have accepted positions on the staff as surgical nurses.

Miss Adele Huls, 1923, will now be in charge of seventh floor Jones.

Miss Barbara Munro, 1918, has taken an office position with an ear, nose and throat specialist in Winnipeg, Canada.

Miss Ruth Brown, 1910, has taken a position as Superintendent of Nurses of the Roseland Community Hospital, at 111th street, Chicago. This hospital of about one hundred beds is a new project and to Miss Brown will fall the responsibility of helping to equip the institution, the organization of the nursing force and the establishment of a nursing school. The hospital is to be ready to receive patients March 1st.

Miss Lelin Townsend, 1919, is now a member of the night staff of the New York Lying-In Hospital.

Miss Gertrude Steketee, 1921, is the school nurse at Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.

Reproductions of Miss McMillan's portrait are ready now and may be procured from Miss Cutler at the Sprague Home for \$1.50 apiece. The returns from their sale will be given to the Endowment Fund.

Miss Pearl Sharp, 1917, is one of the assistants at the Chicago Nurses' Club and Directory.

Miss Ethel Munroe, 1919, has accepted a position at the Washington Boulevard Hospital.

Miss Eula Butzerin, 1914, is in public health work in Minneapolis.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Truitt (Eleanor McConnell), 1915, have moved to Los Angeles, where Dr. Truitt has accepted a position with the Rockefeller Foundation to organize a Mental Hygiene Clinic.

The Annual Bazaar for the benefit of the Free Ward Nurse (Gladys Foster Fund) was held in the chapel of the hospital on Monday, December 3d. The proceeds swelled the fund by almost five hundred dollars.

MARRIAGES

Vesta Callvin, 1923, to Mr. Glen Brough, October 30, 1923, Chicago. At home, 3461 W. Madison street.

Lillian Christenson, 1913, to Mr. W. A. Smith. At home, The Barcelona Apartment Hotel, San Diego, California.

Charlotte McDermott, 1917, to Mr. Albert C. Sperling, November 29, 1923, Marinette, Wisconsin.

Mabel Danielson, 1919, to Mr. J. Vernon Steinle. At home, 725 E. Gordon street, Madison, Wisconsin.

Lenore Stillman, 1922, to Mr. Milton Olson, December 23, 1923, Evanston, Illinois.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cheney (Margaret Wray), 1919, a daughter on December 26, 1923.

To Dr. and Mrs. John B. Moore (Agnes Cloag), 1919, a daughter.

DEATHS

Margaret Farrington, 1915, on January 11, 1924, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Funeral services were held at Streator, Illinois.

The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

JUNE, 1924

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Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Officers of the Woman's Board: Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, President; Miss Irma Fowler, Secretary; Mrs. Carl Pfanstiehl, Cor. Secretary; Mrs. Wm. Coffeen, Treasurer; Editor of The Bulletin, Mrs. Ernest E. Irons.

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon, Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to Mrs. Wm. Coffeen, Hinsdale, Ill.

EDITORIAL NOTE

In this issue of the Bulletin we publish an article on the need for Convalescent Care.

Attention is called to the value of Convalescent Homes in relieving Hospitals of those patients who no longer need the elaborate expensive equipment necessary for the acutely ill.

More than this, a patient removed from Hospital surroundings and given proper occupational activity in a cheerful atmosphere will make a more rapid recovery. We hope Chicago Hospitals will combine to promote this project.

Lively interest is being shown in the work of the Endowment Fund Committee of the Alumnae Association of the school for nurses. It is hoped with the co-operation of all those interested in the school that a substantial addition will be made to the million dollar endowment aimed at.

CONVALESCENT CARE—A COMMUNITY NEED IN CHICAGO

By AMY M. HAMBURGER

Executive Secretary, Chicago Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease

It is both a pleasure and an opportunity, I feel, to speak to this group on the subject of convalescent care—a preventive aspect of public health and a community responsibility. I am indebted to both Miss Breeze, who has had a long time interest in the subject, and to Mrs. Graham for inviting me to come today.

Undoubtedly you all know there is an awakening interest in convalescent care from an entirely new aspect, resulting indirectly from the work done during the war in the rehabilitation or re-education of the soldier. Unfortunately, some of the lessons learned from the war in regard to this need have been forgotten in many communities. But the incentive now given to community health places it before us as a civilian need.

As far back as 1640, Paris did much more in convalescent treatment than has been done for many years since. According to Dr. John Bryant of Boston, the present apathetic attitude toward this need is due to the inadequate treatment of it in the education of medical students. For he, like many physicians, is convinced that to the physician belongs convalescent care. Dr. Bryant, who has made a study of convalescent care, over a period of ten years, from his own experience; with patients at Walter Reed Hospital during the war; and from visits to institutions both in Europe and America, points to Paris and to the Burke Foundation, New York, as the notable demonstrations in high standard convalescent care. Many cities, like Chicago, are far behind in recognizing this need.

No community can afford to neglect convalescent care, from the point of view of the hospital, the patient, or the community.

Convalescent care, undoubtedly, means different things to different people. It is the period between acute stages of illness and the complete recovery, or the time at which the patient can resume normal activities, such as work, household responsibilities or school. It is the period in which emphasis is placed upon the recovery of the person and not upon the treatment of disease. Just as we would devise wholesome methods of curative work, rest and play to guide our family or friends back to normal health, so we need

to incorporate such a program in convalescent care. In no sense is convalescence a vacation. It is the period of prevention against recurrence of the trouble, as with heart patients, choreas or rheumatic infections, and requires medical supervision. Without convalescent care, the patient is half cured.

From the point of view of the hospital, it is far more economical to provide convalescent care after the acute stage of illness. Hospital care is too expensive, and the use of hospital beds for this care is a deprivation to others who require hospital beds.

From the point of view of the patient, it is unwholesome to remain with the acutely ill when the convalescent period has arrived. The mental reaction to prolonged hospital care is too often, a serious matter. Frequently, patients are discharged too soon from the hospital because beds are needed—a serious matter with heart patients, often causing a reinfection. The patient then becomes one of the repeaters in the hospital.

From the point of view of the community it is more far-sighted and intelligent to provide facilities for the complete cure of the sick. It is less expensive; it provides the community with healthy, self-supporting, happy people, and it more human. Regardless of all we may say or think, the health of the community is our civic and spiritual responsibility.

Many of you may be connected with the few convalescent facilities in Chicago and may consider that these are sufficient. But this is not correct, either for cardiacs or for other patients. It is true that some very excellent work is being done. For instance, Chicago Convalescent Home for Women and Children has enlarged its facilities and can now take 18 cardiacs in addition to other patients; Rest Haven has raised its standards, now having a medical director, a trained nurse in charge, and plans for the second step in occupational therapy; Rest Cottage anticipates making changes which will make it a more constructive step in convalescent care, even perhaps including a curative workshop; Stock Yards Day Nursery is carrying on a splendid piece of convalescent care with a small number of children.

We need a definite program for convalescence, a definite knowledge of the types needing convalescent care, and facts concerning the length of time essential for this restoring to a normal condition. To know some of these facts, Sunset Service League carried on a month's demonstration last summer for cardiac girls, and this summer a two months' demonstration is being carried on. Their camp is equipped with a doctor, two trained

nurses and a school teacher, in addition to the director. They have a well planned program for work, play and rest, from which the endurance of cardiacs may be tested, and the length of time for such care may be obtained. Unfortunately, this is not an all year round demonstration, so the need is not yet met in Chicago, although we feel grateful for this undertaking.

Do you realize that in the City of Chicago there are only 24 beds for men and boys, and no provision for the colored?

Home convalescence, of course, should always be encouraged, but in urging it, it is important to know the home, the intelligence of the parents of the family. Through the visiting nurse and in co-operation with the social worker, it could undoubtedly be organized in some homes. Child placing agencies could also undertake some of the work.

According to reliable sources, Dr. Bryant states that in every community there should be one convalescent bed to every ten acute beds. Accepting this as our basis, it is readily seen that Chicago has not provided the required need. For cardiacs alone it is estimated that 300 beds are needed.

Although the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease is interested in cardiacs, it has made no definite plans, nor has it arrived at any definite theory about the need for special convalescent care for them. It is interested, however, in community wide convalescent care, realizing its preventive aspect in the treatment of cardiacs and potential cardiacs.

Many types of patients, including those recovering from surgical operations, accidents, nerve conditions, require just such care. To unite with other hospital boards and interested lay people, to develop this community need, would be a fine piece of work for you to undertake. Undoubtedly this must be developed by lay people, with the assistance of doctors as they can give time and advice.

To catch the genuine spirit of convalescence, I wish you all might visit White Plains, where you might catch this spirit from Dr. Brush. His ingenious methods of work and play used in restoring people to normal health are worth emulation. Just such a demonstration center is needed in Chicago, though not necessarily so large or expensive a plant. Such a development a short distance from Chicago, adequately staffed, with ample space to plan work and play restorative methods would be a contribution to the preventive aspect of public health in our city. Let us plan for such a development.

CONVALESCENCE

By JESSIE BREEZE

Social Service Director, Presbyterian Hospital

The homeless patients; those who come from furnished rooms, cheap boarding houses and crowded, noisy, destitute or impoverished homes, must dread to leave the hospital when the time for their discharge approaches. Those who realize that between the hospital and remunerative activity is a long, dreary stretch that seems hopeless in their accustomed surroundings, must have much courage to face it. The building-up process for many must be prolonged if they are to be returned to work physically improved and educated to care for themselves so that they may remain at work.

The Social Service Department can only be assured of continued improvement and the ultimate restoration to health of many of our patients if they are in favorable surroundings and under wise guidance after they leave the hospital. We have had the most cordial relations with all the Convalescent Homes of the community; all have repeatedly modified their limitations in order that some patient might be benefited. Nevertheless, there is not only the serious limitation of beds but the more serious limitation of the kinds of patients that can be cared for in these institutions. There is no provision whatever for the occasional maternity patient with a nursing baby, nor for the exhausted mother and ailing small child, or for the small child alone. There is little provision for the orthopedic patient, less for the neurasthenic and almost nothing for the men and boys.

If the economic point of view alone is considered, it would be a decided advantage to have many times the number of beds now available so that some patients could be discharged from the hospital a little earlier and many who now return to hospitals shortly after discharge, because of inadequate care, could be safely guided through a long period, but returned to work, re-educated to maintain the measure of health they have regained.

Summer outings cannot be considered as convalescent care; the real convalescent is unable to stand the activities of the vacation camps.

We have been hoping for years for the Convalescent Home equipped for Occupational Therapy, vocational and industrial training, teaching in practical, homely duties, academic teaching for the children, re-education in foods for all, and the graduated activities which all patients need whose illness is prolonged.

THE RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Plans for the merging of Rush Medical College with the University of Chicago have been completed. Medical work will be organized as follows:

1. The Rush Medical College of the university, which will continue its work as formerly at present, will prepare students for the M.D. degree on its old site on the West Side.

2. The Rush Post-Graduate School of Medicine will be housed with the Rush Medical College in the New Rawson Laboratory on the West Side and will train graduate physicians.

3. The School of Medicine of the University of Chicago will be housed in the new medical buildings and will prepare students for the M.D. degree and higher research. This is now being organized by Dr. Franklin C. McLean and Dr. Dean D. Lewis. When this school is in full operation, it is expected that it will absorb the work of Rush Medical College and the two permanent institutions will be the Rush Post-Graduate School on the West Side and the School of Medicine of the University of Chicago on the Midway.

The new Rawson laboratories, to be erected at a cost of \$400,000, will house the graduate department of the school and will be erected on the ground now occupied by the old Rush Medical College building. This building will house the administration offices of the college, the medical library, the departments of occupational therapy, hydrotherapy, pathology and the free dispensary. The Norman Bridge Laboratories of Pathology will occupy the fifth floor. The West Side departments will then include Senn Hall, a research laboratory, and affiliated institutions, including the Presbyterian Hospital, the John McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases and the Home for Destitute Crippled Children. The units to be erected at once include the Albert Merritt Billings Memorial Hospital of 200 beds, and the physiologic group. The Billings family donated \$1,000,000 for the hospital and Mr. and Mrs. Max Epstein, \$100,000 for the Epstein Dispensary. The hospital will house the Billings Library, a gift of Dr. Frank Billings. The new medical buildings for the graduate school of medicine will cost more than \$3,000,000. All the new structures will be in Gothic architecture to correspond with the other buildings of the university.

Dr. Ernest E. Irons, professor of clinical medicine at Rush Medical College, who has been acting dean of students, has been appointed dean of Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. Dr. Frank Billings, who has been dean of the faculty for the last twenty-five years, has resigned. The two positions, dean of the students and dean of the faculty, have been combined.—*"Science."*—May 30, 1924.

IN MEMORIAM

It is with sorrow that we record the death of Mr. Frank C. Caldwell, of Oak Park, who departed this life suddenly on the morning of May 15th, 1924.

Mr. Caldwell was elected a member of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital in November, 1913, and served continuously until the time of his death. He was untiring in his labors in its behalf and his judgment was respected by his fellow members on the Board. During the reconstruction of the Jones Building, he was chairman of the Building Committee, serving with distinction in that capacity and the hospital benefited much by his wisdom and activities.

In the community in which he lived, Mr. Caldwell was recognized as a leader. President of the Oak Park Trust and Savings Bank, Treasurer of the Village of Oak Park, and officer in numerous civic and business organizations, his influence, always for good, was widely felt and recognized. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park and a leader for many years of the Young Women's Bible Class. Truly, the community in which he lived and the hospital suffered a serious loss in the death of this great and good man.

F. S. SHAW.

The Woman's Auxiliary Board shares in the sorrow of two of its members in the death of Mr. Frank C. Caldwell and Mr. Jacob Mortenson, both of Oak Park.

VISIT TO "BACON PLAN" HOSPITAL

BY MRS. FRANK PENFIELD

The Presbyterian Hospital began its service to humanity some forty years ago, in what is now known as the Jones building. Since then several additions have been made with every improvement known at the time. Our Superintendent, who has ever been for advancement in hospital efficiency, presented plans for a new type of hospital construction at the American Hospital Association Convention in 1916 which were so readily accepted, that the German Evangelical Deaconess Hospital, at 54th and Morgan Streets, then contemplating an extension of their plant, adopted them, cancelling those already drawn for them at less expense and built on "The Bacon Plan."

In April a group of the Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Board, interested along these lines, visited this hospital, inspecting its every detail. The new innovations have decreased the duties of the nurse and increased the comfort of the patients. The absence of any wards was a very noticeable feature. Each patient's room seemed an individual hospital, in its equipment and so complete that any one of them could be used for contagious diseases, without danger to others, even those next to them. Among other improvements was one of raising the windows, at the same time covering the open space with a substantial screen locked to it, which prevents any possible accident.

Another was the folding door between the patients' room and toilet, easily adjusted by the nurse, where she could work unseen and yet watch the patient. This door was also an added protection against noise, for a nervous patient, materially reducing the use of narcotics. The curved ceilings and wall spaces for the nurse's records, were all improvements.

Only one central diet kitchen and linen room are needed in this building for fifty-six patients, requisition for supplies being sent them by the nurses, who are held personally responsible, all of which means more efficiency and expediency. These details are an evidence of never-ceasing thought and interest on the part of our Superintendent of whom we feel very proud, our only regret being that the "Bacon Model Hospital" is not a part of our own.

The erection of a monument is superfluous; the memory of us will last if we have deserved it in our lives.—Pliny the Younger.

REPORT OF SPRAGUE HOME FOR NURSES COMMITTEE

On Tuesday, April 15th, a luncheon was given in the French Room of The Blackstone, for the Endowment Fund Committee from the Alumnae Association of the Training School, to meet the Sprague Home for Nurses Committee, eleven being present. Plans for raising the endowment of a million dollars for the school were discussed; a letter was composed, dictated and a typewritten copy sent by Miss McMillan to the Men's Board, then in session at the Bank, asking for approval of this ambitious endeavor to assist the Hospital finances.

The Graduating Exercises of our Training School were held in Assembly Room of the Sprague Home, on Thursday afternoon, May twenty-second, at three o'clock. As usual, the room was filled to overflowing with relatives and friends of the Class, who stood with great pride and admiration as the sixty fine looking young women marched in singing the processional. The Invocation was given by Rev. Dr. Ware, Chaplain of the Hospital. In the absence of Mr. Day, unfortunately detained by illness, and of Mr. Shaw, unavoidably out of the city, Rev. Dr. Clements, of Austin Presbyterian Church, presided and presented the diplomas to the Class, after Miss McMillan had, in her turn, presented them for their well earned reward.

The address to the Graduating Class was given by Rev. Dr. Gilkey, of Hyde Park Baptist Church,—an inspiring and unusual talk, printed elsewhere in this Bulletin. Music was furnished by the Florence Nightingale Chorus, who sang several groups of songs most charmingly. The pins were presented by Mrs. Bass, President of Woman's Auxiliary Board, with clever and helpful remarks, and the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Charles B. Swartz, the new minister of First Presbyterian Church. A social hour followed, refreshments were served in the dining-room, beautifully decorated, as were the hall and reception-room, with many flowers sent to the members of the Class.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

Miss Eleanor McClurkin, 3933 Gladys Avenue, Telephone Van Buren 1597, is prepared to do Italian hemstitching and other varieties of fine needlework. Miss McClurkin was a patient at the hospital for some little time and samples of different kinds of her work were often shown at Board meetings.

ADDRESS TO GRADUATING CLASS OF NURSES "ONE LIFE TO LIVE"

BY REV. CHARLES W. GILKEY

On the coast of the New England states one finds boats and seafaring men. These boats are about all that the men have in the world besides themselves. What happens to the boat is a very interesting thing. It can be made over and improved upon but not easily changed. Twenty-five years ago the boat was a sail-boat, with a sailor guiding it. Then it was improved upon and we find the gasoline engine, gradually working away from the mast and sail. The skipper of the craft continues very much the same. Handling the boat is his job; the boat and the skipper are partners for life and through this partnership they render their service to society.

In the modern world, one's work is like the sailor's work on the New England coast. We each serve the world through our job. You, as a graduating class of nurses, will render service through your life work, and you have chosen a life work through which you can render real service. You will not have much time or strength for other service outside your calling: but you can render very great service *in* it.

The mariner has a compass for all kinds of craft on all kinds of voyages, by which the desired haven is found. On the ocean of life we must find, spiritually speaking, some compass in time of discouragement and difficulty; and receive the same kind of guidance that the mariner's compass gives to the seafaring man. I take it we are in search of that compass on the sea of life and I believe that we shall find it in what we may call the religious view of life. There are three different ways of stating that view. It may be stated as, "doing God's will." Our own generation has a somewhat different method of expression; that life is a trust given to us for what we can do with it. The heart of it is that the real measure and meaning of life is in service rendered. Follow that compass, and you will find your way across the ocean of life to your own port, carrying in safety a full cargo of great value.

With lives as with compasses one thing is dangerous. Let some of the metal, iron or steel that is needed in the engine room get into the compass—and see what happens. The metal is in the wrong place, the compass is out of order, the ship runs aground, and the cargo is lost. So personal selfishness can get into the pilot house and influence the steering of the craft so that we may get off

the course and lose the means to serve our generation. This does not mean we must not have ambition; the more of it the better if it provides the stimulus; but we must not let our ambition get into the wrong place. It must be satisfied to be the impetus, never the guide.

I am trying today to help you install a compass rather than to tell you how to handle your craft; but I will give you three "tips" out of nearly fourteen years in the ministry. First, Nurses, ministers and doctors are somewhat alike in the service they render. Our relation to human life brings us steadily into contact with it, not only in its greater moments but in its finer phases. Your job as nurses keeps you constantly in touch with the finer things of life. You see exemplified courage, patience, faith, and are yourselves stimulated to renewed strength. Second, the way you do things is almost as important as the things you do. It is not simply doing the right or true thing, but it is the way that right and true thing is done, that accomplishes the results you wish to reach. Third, remember that life is most useful when it is a channel for greater things and forces than one's own little self. The religious view of life promises strength each day for daily needs. A great human need is God; and if you have faith, patience, love, wisdom, and a spirit of service, you will be surprised to find how far God can use you. No greater things than these could I wish for you, and in the name of these I bid you Godspeed.

HOSPITAL DAY

"Hospital Day," Monday, May 12, unanimously observed by the entire United States and Canada, proved a very happy occasion at "Our Hospital."

An informal reception was held from 3 to 5. A large gathering of friends was welcomed and taken through the hospital. Afterwards, refreshments were served in the Reception Room (a symphony in lavender and blue), presided over by Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, "President of the Woman's Auxiliary Board," and a number of her able assistants.

Fifty-six hospitals in New York, members of the United Hospital Fund, last year raised \$525,000 which on Hospital Day was distributed to the hospital membership. The Presbyterian, third on the list, received \$21,410. The highest amount, \$41,839, was received by Mt. Sinai Hospital. The second highest, \$30,297, by St. Luke's.

REPORT OF ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE

As a result of the meeting of the Endowment Fund Committee of the Alumnae Association of the School with the Nurses School Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary Board, co-operation of the Board of Managers of the Hospital was obtained. The Board expressed keen interest in the attempt of the Alumnae Association to raise a million dollar endowment. A small beginning was made through a "Rummage Sale."

On May 15th, 16th and 17th, one room of the Central Free Dispensary presented a rather unusual appearance. Instead of an orderly, diabetic diet clinic, with its special foods and opportunities for instruction for the diabetic children, one found a flourishing shop. In this shop was a large assortment of articles donated by the friends of our School of Nursing. We had four well stocked booths containing a varied assortment of things that appealed to men, women and children. Thanks to the generous help and advice of the school committee and the support of the Woman's Auxiliary, the Alumnae Association was able to accomplish this sale. We realized \$400.00 by this means. Of course, such an amount is a very small addition to our fund when we consider our ultimate goal. However, this small activity showed us how many friends we have, which is a source of great encouragement to the Endowment Fund Committee of the Alumnae Association. For it is one of our aims to have another sale in the fall, and we take this opportunity to say

"Rummage sales are lots of fun,
Please help us every one,
Save everything for this institution,
Ask your friends for their contribution."

Because of our inexperience in such activities, the Rummage Sale was approached with great misgiving on our part. The healthy optimism and encouragement of some of the Board members and the nurses was a source of assistance to us. We wish to thank these friends for the time and energy they so frequently gave and trust that we may have the pleasure of working with them again in the fall. We also wish to thank the Central Free Dispensary and Mrs. Britton for their kindness in giving the space.

Our next project we hope will be a bigger one. We would welcome any ideas.

ADELYN RICHTER,
Chairman.

ALUMNAE NOTES

The regular meeting of the Alumnae Association, on April 29, was more than the usual welcome to the Graduating Class. It was an occasion of great festivity—a debut—from its flowers and music and pretty dresses to the white-capped chef who pattered soberly back and forth. We put aside the workaday world of uniform and shop talk to look with inspiration into the future with our new graduates. Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, President of the American Hospital Association, pointed us the way.

He showed us nursing, hand in hand with medicine and science in their achievements for humanity. We recognized in our Alumnae Association the medium through which each individual effort gains magnitude from organization and from which each graduate may draw strength because of the close alliance with hospital and school. We saw the importance to our school of a financial independence, through endowment, which would release every effort unhampered in making the ideals of nursing one with higher education. We felt the urge to make this reality.

It was a very satisfying afternoon. It held all of the pleasure of Homecoming in reunion and reminiscence, yet stirred us with the thought of much undone and much to be accomplished.

Miss Laura Kerr, 1921, has resigned her position of Assistant Night Superintendent in the Presbyterian Hospital, to take up work with Dr. and Mrs. Dick in the Sprague Laboratory. Miss Adele Hulse, 1923, who has recently been in charge of 7th Floor, Jones, will be her successor.

Miss Adelaide Strouce, 1921, has been appointed Head Nurse of 2nd Floor, Pavilion.

Miss Ruth Clement, 1924, will be the Ward Free Night Nurse after June 1, 1924.

Miss Mary Anderson, 1923, has accepted a position as instructor on the teaching staff.

Miss Olive Cauwenberg, 1924, has been appointed as assistant to Miss Jennie Wise in the Central Free Dispensary.

Miss Catherine Clow, 1923, has taken charge of the First Floor Dressing Rooms of the hospital.

Miss Myra Charles, 1923, is now Head Nurse of the Obstetrical Department.

The nursing staff of the Roseland Community Hospital at Pullman, under Miss Ruth Brown, 1910, as Superintendent of Nurses,

includes the following Presbyterian graduates: Mrs. Olive Minick Nelson, 1919; Miss Eleanor Nelson, 1919; Miss T. R. Schwartz, 1920; Miss Helen Kelly, 1923; Miss Norma Jernquist, 1923.

Graduate nurses have been placed in charge of second hours on Second and Third Floors of the hospital, with considerable increase in nursing efficiency of those two floors.

Miss Anna Rieke, 1921, has accepted a position with the Chicago College of Dental Surgery.

Miss Helen Denne, 1915, has resigned from the Hospital Staff to accept a position with the University of Wisconsin as Professor of Nursing and Director of the Wisconsin State General Hospital. She will have charge of the organization of the University School of Nursing. Miss Lila Fletcher, 1916, will join her later as Assistant Superintendent of Nurses.

Miss Helen Swain, 1923, is on the graduate nursing staff of the Anna Durand Hospital.

Miss Elsie Moser, 1920, will leave on June 14th for Haiti, where she has accepted an executive position with the Municipal Hospital at Port au Prince. This is a native hospital of four hundred beds under the management of an officer of the U. S. Marines. Dr. J. P. Haynes is in charge at present. In connection with it is a training school for native students. A corps of native head nurses, graduates of the school, under the direction of four American nurses, make up the nursing staff. Miss Marion Doane, graduate of Johns Hopkins, is Directress of the institution.

The Alumnae Association has made its yearly contribution of one hundred dollars to the Central Council for Nursing Education to aid in its work of publicity.

Miss Mary Cutler, 1916, will attend the summer term at Columbia University.

On May 2, an informal dance was given for the Senior Class by the Junior Class at the Sprague Home. This was opened by Miss Waneeta Esch in a short program of fancy dances.

The Junior A. Division gave a tea in honor of the Senior A. Division on May 15, at the Nurses' Club. A musical program was arranged to add to the pleasure of the gathering.

On May 22, the Junior B. Division entertained the Senior B. Division at tea at the Piccadilly Tea Room.

A most interesting letter has come from Edna Burgess, 1924, who is with the American Hospital at Tabriz, Persia. The train-

ing and teaching of the native boys and girls is proving both absorbing and gratifying. She speaks with satisfaction of the present and looks forward hopefully into the future of the training school which has been established.

Letters have also been received from Miss Bricker, India, Miss Bissell, China, and Miss Gwynnaeth Porter, India, telling of their work.

MARRIAGES

Mary Taylor Martin, 1915, to Dr. Ben Wilson Smock, February 5, 1924, Greenville, Kentucky.

Dorothy Gross, 1921, to Mr. Dana H. Grant, February 13, 1924, Evanston, Illinois. At home, 128 Reed Avenue, Pelham Manor, New York.

Alice Worth, 1921, to Dr. Cassius M. Coldren, Jr., March 27, 1924, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. At home, Milford Iowa.

—Hulda Sjolander, 1915, to Mr. William A. Winbaugh, March 15, 1924, Detroit, Michigan.

Jeanette Fowler, 1924, to Mr. F. G. Elliott, February 16, 1924, Chicago.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. George B. Skinner, Mary Lovejoy, 1919, a daughter, Helen Isabella, on February 20, 1924.

To Rev. and Mrs. Morrison R. Boynton, Minna Margaret Whitnell, 1920, a daughter, Mary Margaret, on April 4, 1924.

To Dr. and Mrs. Hillier L. Baker, Marion Cromie, 1914, a son, Hillier Locke, Jr., on April 11, 1924.

To Dr. and Mrs. Linn F. McBride, Martha Burkhalter, 1919, a son, Linn Frederick Jr., on April 12, 1924.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown, Hannah Madison, 1920, a daughter, Mary Ann, on May 15, 1924.

DEATHS

Mrs. Harry Taylor (Minnie Tallon, 1909), May 31, 1924.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. V. E. Peterson, Gertrude Hard, 1914, on May 29, at her home in California, following the birth of a son. Mrs. Peterson's record is one of which we can well be proud. She served in Kiev, Russia, during the war; was on duty in Paris at the time the Armistice was signed; later, at Coblenz, Germany; and in this country has been active in hospital work. Her loss is much to be mourned.

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Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon, Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to Mrs. Wm. Coffeen, Hinsdale, Ill.

EDITORIAL NOTE

During the last quarter century there has been a rapidly increasing interest in public welfare. This has been chiefly by people brought into contact with hospitals and philanthropic organizations. Keenly alive to the problems to be met, they have been so much engaged in the actual work that no time has been given to tell the public of the part it should play.

Through the period of alleviation of suffering we are passing to prevention. Modern Hospital says—"Prevention is an ideal not yet fully worked out. How to live to get the most and the best out of health is a step still beyond. Health will avail slightly unless we know how to enjoy it. The hospital in the future will give attention to living."

To make this possible it becomes necessary to have the co-operation of all. The various Public Health Agencies bring to the public in a practical way the necessity for public support but we must have every man in the street understand what lies behind these agencies.

Attempts are being made to provide the laity with authentic information in medical matters through magazines, addresses, etc. More publicity yet is needed so that the community may realize its responsibilities for the education of the various types of workers in these public health activities.

DO YOUR LOCAL CLUBS KNOW YOUR HOSPITAL?

Every properly conducted hospital is an asset to its community, and as such should be called to the attention of various organizations whenever an opportunity presents itself. The hospital certainly can not be charged with selfishness in any way, for even those private hospitals organized for profit render service in accordance with their fees and a considerable portion of their surplus goes into provision of additional or improved facilities. The hospital is rare indeed which does not do some free work and more work at less than cost.

Hospital trustees and administrators should not be backward in telling what their institutions are doing, and, what is more important, what they need. Few communities are without at least a half dozen societies and clubs which are pledged to community betterment and which do much for the town or city. Beautification of parks, public squares, erection of monuments, memorials, etc., are some of the outlets for the energy of such organizations. Many maintain beds in hospitals or assist the institutions in other ways, but there are a number of these organizations which undoubtedly would do much more for the hospitals if they understood the institutions better. It is the duty of each hospital to see that the community understands it.

The hospital representative who tells a club or society what the hospital is doing and what it needs to make itself even more useful to the community will not profit personally if the suggested needs are met. In fact, a suggested expansion would add to the responsibilities of the institution and of all connected with it. So such a statement or explanation of the hospital's position could not be construed as a desire for personal gain.

Other institutions or organizations rendering public service are not backward in getting their story before the clubs and the community. Hospitals are essential, and a community asset, but they get a rather infrequent hearing.

Many an organization would consider it a real favor to be told what the local hospital is doing and what it would like to do. The tale would give the officers of the club an opportunity to stir up some activity among members, and the officers know that activity means growth and prosperity.—*Editorial Hospital Management.*

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY FOR NURSING EDUCATION

EXTRACTS FROM ARTICLE BY MARY M. ROBERTS, R. N.,
Editor, American Journal of Nursing, New York, N. Y.

One has only to recall the multiplicity of health departments, federal, state, and local, to realize that the public, which rightly pays for the support of those departments, has in so doing assumed responsibility for them. The programs of protection and prevention have made a strong appeal to the public, partly but by no means wholly, through the appeal of self interest. The enormous stimulation of the whole public health movement by the war may be partly due to the psychology of fear developed through increased knowledge, but credit must be given for a growing respect for the worth of human life, and for happiness as attained through healthy living.

Demonstrations of health work conducted by private agencies have roused the public conscience in many instances. That at Framingham, Mass., has roused tuberculosis workers all over the country. What one community has done, similar communities can do and Framingham in seven years has increased its expenditure for health from forty cents per capita to \$2.40; and it has, in this period, reduced the death rate from tuberculosis sixty-eight per cent.

The demonstration of the worth of school nursing bore fruit so long ago in the organization of school nursing services supported by public funds all across the country, that we have almost forgotten that it is the growth of only twenty years and that the initial demonstration was made by just one nurse in New York City.

The Red Cross Public Health Nursing Service has inaugurated 2,097 public health nursing services since the first of January, 1919. Some of these services were dropped when the war chests were emptied, but many have been revived or have been taken over by local governmental agencies such as boards of health or boards of education. In the last six months of 1923, 186 were so transferred. These things not only tend to prove the soundness of Dr. Biggs' oft quoted statement that "Public health is purchaseable," but they indicate a growing willingness on the part of communities to make the necessary expenditures.

Nursing Demanded in Public Health Program

With every development of the health program, whether remedial or preventive, we find the nurse in demand and it is in-

variably not just any nurse but a nurse with very special qualifications. The amazing thing is that we find no mention of budgets or of funds for the preparation of nurses to meet the demands for large numbers of trained workers. Normal schools and teachers colleges have for so long been supported by state funds that as citizens we give no thought to them. We believe in public education and have therefore made some provision—not adequate to be sure—but some provision for the preparation of those who are to disseminate this education. We believe in the right of the individual to health but the public conscience has been little concerned with the actual preparation of the largest group of necessary workers and private philanthropy has remained about equally unstirred, for one can count the large gifts to schools of nursing on the fingers of one hand since they total only four, three in this country and one in England. Gifts to schools of medicine and schools of public health we have, but only three important ones, as yet, to schools of nursing in this country.

At the present time, I believe there is a very general effort to see the whole problem in its relation to the community. Training or educating nurses will profit us little if they really fail to meet community demands. Because of these complex demands we who are most concerned are justified in expecting that communities will come to see that they have an obligation in the matter—an obligation to supply the educational machinery, the facilities and the equipment, and the financial support necessary for both.

Why the Community Should Aid

To return to my thesis—

(1) I believe it to be unfair to expect hospitals to carry the whole burden of educating nurses since the modern nurse, if she is to function efficiently in the community, requires more than the hospital needs to give in covering its own service.

(2) Advances in the education or preparation of nurses are being brought about by community demands. It is therefore only just that the community should provide the necessary educational machinery for producing the type of worker it wants and should have.

(3) The public can never be made to see its obligation in the matter until schools of nursing are made to stand out as separate entities; until they can be visualized, as it were, by the man in the street.

(4) Support for schools of nursing cannot be obtained without suitable publicity. This involves having something to tell,

somebody to tell it, somebody to tell it to, something to tell it in, and the best way to tell it.

In other words, schools of nursing, to be properly supported, must be presented to their communities as ends in themselves by means of well-organized publicity.

Finally, then, if communities are justified in demanding nurses for many types of service it is important that the groups most concerned with producing nurses with a sound basic training should attempt to "see the whole elephant" and having come to agreement and developed a plan of procedure should set about influencing public opinion in the direction of providing suitable financial support of schools of nursing. Was it not Lincoln who said: "Public sentiment is everything—with public sentiment nothing can fail—without it nothing can succeed?" If we once get public sentiment back of a feeling of responsibility for the care of its own sick and for its own health and of responsibility for providing suitable preparation of the necessary nurses then nothing can stop the movement. Public sentiment moves slowly but surely. We must help it move in the right direction.—"*Modern Hospital*."

NURSES IN FOREIGN MISSION SERVICE

BY MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM

The Bulletin of October, 1922, contained a full article on Missionary Scholarships and the Loan Fund and at the end gave the names of nurses, graduates of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, engaged in such service and where located.

This may be called the second of what it is hoped will be a series of articles appearing at intervals that will keep the board members in touch with the young women with whose purpose in life we were in sufficient sympathy to grant them the use of scholarships and who are demonstrating that only the best and most conscientious training has made it possible for them to grapple with the difficult situations that come to them.

The class of 1914 had three members in whom we had this special interest: Miss Pauline E. Kuehler, in Public Health work in Whiting, Indiana; Miss Gertrude G. Hard, sister of the journalist, Wm. E. Hard, whose war service record gave honor to her class, and who as Mrs. V. E. Peterson died May 29th, 1924, and Miss Edna M. Burgess, not however a scholarship student. In 1915, under the Presbyterian Board, U. S. A., Miss Burgess sailed for Persia. She has been back on two furloughs, returning to Persia less than two years ago from the second.

In a letter from Tabriz, a year ago, she writes of taking over the Near East Relief Hospital, of the furnishings required, of the employing of three women to pick wool for the making of mattresses, of the making of nurses' uniforms which were presented on Jan. 1st, 1924 and which, "I may be prejudiced, but I think become them well. They still wear their hair in a braid and seem about like 6th graders in America, yet they go about their work with deft seriousness of purpose and with much cheerfulness. In my daily, almost hourly contact with the nurses I have tried, not so much to watch what they might be doing, as to help them see for themselves what needed to be done and to do it in the best way. I have admired their cheery co-operation, earnestness of purpose and devotion to their work even when their zeal seemed a bit misapplied."

In the Ellen Lavine Graham Hospital, at Haichow, China, south of and one week distant from Shanghai or Peking, will be found Miss Mary Bissett, class of 1916.

As this hospital belongs to the American Presbyterian Church, South, we do not hear as much of Miss Bissett's work as we otherwise would, but that it is pioneer and worthy of all praise, her letters to Miss McMillan make evident.

She writes under date of March 1st, 1924, that this hospital is so far in the interior and so in the backward region of China that the women are still hobbling on tiny feet, and so uneducated as not to be very good material for nursing instruction. But also she tells, as do all others, of the "splendidly organized Nurses' Association, with a good number of registered training schools from which the graduates become registered nurses when they have passed the examinations prepared by the committee from the N. A. C. (Nurses' Association of China). There is a bi-annual meeting of the association," which because of remoteness, Miss Bissett is not always able to attend.

She tells how she enjoys reading the Bulletin, and speaks of the many interesting departments and phases of nursing work, and that China is not behind the rest of the world in furnishing variety but the great burden is that the work is so much greater than can be done. She also speaks of the prevalence of worms in children, the cause of 90 per cent of the spasms in Chinese children, "due to farming methods, to say nothing of the way the people live."

The work is so crippled for need of proper equipment Miss Bissett thinks often of what Miss Russell teaches: "that a nurse

should be able to do good work and care for her patients without elaborate equipment."

Miss Gertrude E. Kellogg, Class of 1918, scholarship, a graduate of Wheaton College, of which her maternal grandfather was a former president and an uncle is the present president, expected to sail at once for foreign service under the Congregational Board but Red Cross activities claimed her services for a brief while, these followed by a severe illness delayed her sailing until the summer of 1919.

The following extracts from an article from the Fenchow (China) Hospital Dedication Number fills one with optimism in spite of all pessimism in regard to conditions in the whole round world:

"Nobody ever heard of a real hospital without a splendid corps of nurses. And we have just such an efficient corps in Fenchow. Who are they?

Well, for the most part their name is Gertrude Kellogg. Only one foreign nurse to a seventy bed hospital. Very fortunately, this year, Miss Wei a graduate nurse, has come to join the staff and have charge while Miss Kellogg is on furlough.

* * *

The funds which bought all the beds and paid the high freight charges from America, the money for much other equipment which even Miss Kellogg could not evolve from cast off clothes, or packing boxes, or excelsior, this money came as special gifts because she wrote while others slept, wrote letters which could not be resisted.

* * *

Again it was Miss Kellogg who planned and furnished the little Hospital Nursery. Swamped with work that she was, the nursery must be planned and cared for, oh, so carefully.

* * *

What a contribution Miss Kellogg has made to the life of our little foreign community. Not alone her charming personality, but her music and her artistic ability have enriched our life. She draws the picture story pages which have delighted many of you readers of the "Fenchow." She did most of the planning and executing which made a beautiful flower garden, with winding paths, low benches, a bird bath and quaint stone wall. Made this where formerly ancient ash heaps and piles of broken masonry surrounded the Ladies House.

As Dr. Nutting aptly puts it, "we have a building, but we would never have had a hospital but for Gertrude Kellogg."

Editorial note.—Miss Kellogg, who is in this country on furlough, gave a very inspiring talk to our Woman's Auxiliary at its November meeting.

When we reach the name of Miss Ida M. Seymour, Class of 1919, we know we are on familiar ground. The daughter of missionary parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Seymour of Tsining, China, everything in regard to her education has been done in true Presbyterian fashion. A graduate of Carroll College (Presbyterian) for her preliminary work, followed by her course in nursing at the Presbyterian Hospital School for Nurses, Chicago. She is the first to be recorded as returning to her father's hospital to be in charge of nursing service.

Miss Seymour's letters make it plain to us that English speaking countries are not the only ones to celebrate Hospital Day, for May 12th is their day of nurses' graduation, though to be sure this year was their first, and only one graduate and *she*—a boy—who however was able to pass his stiff examination and take his R. N. degree.

As Miss Seymour did not arrive in China till November, 1920, her first furlough—eight months of which must be spent in intensive study and preparation for "further usefulness"—will not begin till the autumn of 1925. She writes: "I am thinking now of the different lines of work which I want to study and investigate while I am at home. One is Occupational Therapy. I love to work with my hands at things, and some sort of manual work for our convalescent patients or those whose stay in the hospital must be long drawn out, is so much needed. So far there is little of it done in China, though I know it is included in the treatment in most of the larger American hospitals at least. I would also like to take a course in Hospital Dietetics, though I confess I prefer that the teacher know something about Chinese food. Our trouble often is to suit our ideas of diet to Chinese tastes and the food products available."

In writing of the China Nurses' Association Conference at Canton, she says: "It was a big inspiration to all of us to know the strides that nursing as a profession is making in China, and to know that we could all have a share in giving to the boys and girls in training the right ideals of nursing."

While on her vacation in August of this year in the town of her birth Tengchow, by the sea, which she loves, she writes she

never was so "utterly lazy," but we might differ with her in that opinion as she tells of doing odds and ends of needlework such as making caps for the nurses about to be admitted and above all preparing a Health Playlet for next year's Hospital Day, and trying to dramatize and translate into Chinese the Christmas story of the Three Kings. However, she declares her vacation has "truly been a rest cure." "I feel thoroughly regenerated physically and nervously" and anticipates with joy going back to unpack "more lovely boxes of hospital supplies." (White Cross work.) In a letter to an intimate friend, whom she invites to visit her, she offers as an attraction that she will help her "hit the happy trail on a donkey, with a fly swatter in one hand and a wildly yelling donkey boy coaxing his bucking broncho on the other side." Blessed humor. What would our missionaries do if they saw no fun in life. If Miss Seymour talks as well as she writes we shall all want to hear her when that first furlough arrives.

In the Sarah E. Creighton Memorial Hospital at Brindaban,, India, Miss Mary E. Bricker, of the Class of 1921, though denominationally in charge of the Methodist Board, is giving good Presbyterian nursing care and instruction. In an unusually interesting letter, of date February 6th, 1924, she tells of sailing September, 1923, gives a delightful account of her trip, her first Christmas so far from her loved ones and then of her work in this hospital, started twenty-five years ago by Dr. Emma Scott, an American doctor. Like all others she tells of meagre equipment, in both American and the Indian government hospitals, especially of the difficulty of getting sufficient water, both hot and cold, and ends by saying "but it is surprising what can be accomplished with the meager equipment we have." Miss Bricker writes in detail, as do all missionaries to India, of the horrible conditions attending maternity cases, both for mother and child. Again we hear from Inda and a member of that same class, 1921, from Miss Loraine L. Vickery who is superintendent of nurses at the Clara Swain Hospital, Methodist Mission, Bareilly, which in her letter of June 12th, 1924, Miss Vickery writes: "is quite a big place with three or four shops where can be bought English and American things." Even a movie house where now and then is shown a really good picture. The letter was written from a mountain resort where she was recuperating, getting strength to train the entrance class of nurses.

At graduation, uniforms with aprons and caps were presented, then followed the difficult task of teaching these neophytes the proper care of their outfit.

The class of 1921 was prolific of those endowed with missionary fervor. The third to be mentioned, Miss Hazel G. Taylor, who for three years has been connected with the Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago, sailed, in August, 1924, for Shanghai, China, to give service in the Margaret Williamson Hospital.

The fourth in that class was Miss Martha Mills, who, in the Bulletin of October, 1922, was reported as being at the hospital at Iloilo, Philippine Islands. Since that report she has resigned her position to become the wife of a private citizen living in Iloilo.

Again do we feel very close to the one next to be noticed as her work is the special charge of the First Presbyterian Church, Evanston. Leila M. Clark, of the class of 1922, is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Walter J. Clark, of Lahore, India. While Miss Clark was returned to the land of her birth, her place of service is Ferozepur, in the Punjab, in the Frances Newton Hospital, in charge of Dr. Maude Allen. In a letter, date of June 26th, 1924, Miss Clark enlarges upon the distressing maternity conditions, of the great difficulty in persuading friends to allow the young mother to stay in the hospital more than an hour or two, and cites instances of such inhuman procedure, one wonders that India is not depopulated rather than overcrowded.

Miss Gwynaeth R. Porter, class of 1922, a United Presbyterian, belongs to a noted missionary family of that name. A sister is now in training in this nurses' school, and another sister a medical student in Glasgow. The father and mother are missionaries to India, where their children were born and where Miss Gwynaeth is now, as superintendent of nurses, in the Taxilla Hospital, Punjab. This is a new hospital, beginning its work June, 1922. Miss Porter joined it in November, that same year. Her report of a year's work is intensely interesting, showing how she is able to surmount all difficulties and train her boys, as well as girls, to be valuable assistants. "For in North India, boys, who are called 'Dressers,' do the nursing of men patients. Indian women nurses are scarce, partly owing to the fact that it is a disgrace to a girl not to be married, and partly because nursing is not considered an honorable profession. We are fortunate in having a well trained graduate nurse for our Women's Department. She is a widow, having taken training since her husband died. Untrained helpers to assist her are the problem."

Four nurses from the Presbyterian Hospital Nurses' School of Chicago are already in India and two more hoping soon to be there. Miss Esther Jongewaarde, of the class of 1922, expects

to sail this coming year, under the United Presbyterian board, as the wife of a missionary doctor, a graduate of Rush Medical College. They hope to be sent to Taxilla, where Miss Jongewaarde's brother is already stationed in medical service.

Miss Agnes Wilson, class of 1923, was the first of our students to take her training through the General Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. Born in India, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Wilson, of Islampur, she also hopes to give service there. Not yet under appointment, she is still on duty in our hospital.

And as we have annexed China, India and the Island of the Sea, soon shall we annex Africa, when Miss Elizabeth Lehman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wilmer S. Lehman, of Lolodorf, Presbyterian, who graduates in this next class, sets sail for the land of her birth.

Miss Althea Boggess, Baptist, class of 1924, has not yet been appointed and, while waiting, is serving in Christ Hospital, Jersey City.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

EXTRACTS FROM ARTICLE BY MATTHEW O. FOLEY

Editor Hospital Management

An attendance estimated by experienced convention visitors at 3,000, a half million dollar exposition of hospital supplies and equipment, and presence of official delegates from four foreign countries were among the high lights of the twenty-sixth annual conference of the American Hospital Association, at Buffalo, October 6-10. Other features which made the conference stand out were a banquet attended by more than 800 people and a spirited three-cornered fight for the office of president-elect. Dr. Bachmeyer, superintendent Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, O., was the victor.

The outstanding feature, from an international viewpoint, was the presence of an official representative of the British Hospitals Association, J. Courtney Buchanan, honorable secretary of the British Hospitals Association, and secretary (superintendent) of The Cancer Hospital, London. New Zealand was represented by Dr. Alec R. Falconer, medical superintendent, Dunedin Hospital, Dunedin, and Dr. J. S. Elliott, a surgeon of Wellington. Two superintendents came from China, Dr. T. D. Sloan, of the Peking

Union Medical College Hospital, and Dr. Percy Watson, Fen Chow Hospital.

The formal opening of the convention took place Monday evening at a general session in the Hotel Statler. President M. T. MacEachern presided and Mayor Frank X. Schwab, of Buffalo, welcomed the visitors. Dr. R. R. Ross, superintendent, Buffalo General Hospital, extended a welcome on behalf of the hospitals of the city, and a response to these addresses was made by Daniel D. Test.

Dr. MacEachern's presidential address stressed the need of increased membership and asked for whole-hearted support for the general membership campaign. He praised the National Hospital Day movement and thanked *Hospital Management* for giving this over to the association, and predicted that this movement will provide a closer and more effective contact between the association and the entire field.

Treasurer Bacon's report showed that for the year ending September 1 the association had a total revenue of \$54,000, of which about \$35,000 came from the exposition. Office expenditures were about \$33,500 and there was a balance of \$5,000 in the treasury.

Ralph Welles Keeler, councilor in publicity, board of hospitals and homes, Methodist Church, New York, gave a talk on "Hospital Publicity," in which he emphasized the fact that the daily routine of a hospital contains a great deal of interesting publicity material. This paper was discussed by C. S. Pitcher, superintendent, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, who, while admitting the value of publicity, brought out the fact that the average superintendent is far too busy to give much attention to this subject.

Robert Jolly, in the concluding talk, urged the development of smaller units of the American Hospital Association so that the hospitals in different parts of the country could obtain greater service. He also pointed out the need of education of trustees and of general publicity concerning hospital service. He suggested that the association should be a vast clearing house for all the hospitals and should maintain field workers, a research bureau, and should watch all legislation affecting hospitals.

On Wednesday afternoon the final session of the administration section was held. Dr. C. G. Parnall, medical director, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., presented the report of the committee on training of the hospital administrators. This was discussed by Dr. Bachmeyer, who approved the idea of fellowships in the administrator as the committee recommended, and

told of the efforts of the Cincinnati General Hospital, about four years ago, to establish a course for hospital administrators. He recommended that courses available to superintendents be established in different locations and that these courses be of an elementary nature. Mr. Hayhow, New Rochelle Hospital, told of the interests of New York University in the establishment of a course of lectures and talks along various phases of hospital administration and equipment in connection with the School of Commerce. Major E. A. Fitzpatrick, dean of the graduate school, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., described the organization of a course in hospital administration for Catholic sisters and others at Marquette. This course, an outline of which appeared in September *Hospital Management*, was begun October 1 with a gratifying number of sisters enrolled. This university also provides training for technicians and for administrators of nurses' schools.

E. S. Gilmore outlined a suggestion for a university course for hospital administrators, a four-year course for which a degree might be given. This outline was similar to the paper on this subject, which he read before the Protestant Hospital Association, which is published elsewhere. John S. McConnell, superintendent, Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, and E. I. Erickson, superintendent, Augustana Hospital, Chicago, told of a similar course for hospital administrators given under the auspices of Temple University with the cooperation of hospital administrators of Philadelphia, and Mr. Bacon told of his desire to establish post-graduate courses for hospital superintendents now in the field with the approval and cooperation of the American Hospital Association. He suggested that such a course could be established in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and other cities where there are a number of hospitals, but he recommended that the curriculum and candidates for such courses be approved by the American Hospital Association which would give a certificate to individuals completing the course. Dr. Parnall concluded this interesting discussion with the suggestion that summer institutes in hospital administration might be fostered by the American Hospital Association.

The social service program was devoted to two main themes, the application of social service to the problems of the small hospital, and the relation of patients' libraries to social service. Mrs. Martha J. Megee, social service consultant department of public welfare, Harrisburg, Pa., spoke on small hospitals, and Miss Perrie Jones, public library, St. Paul, Minn., on patients' libraries. Miss Ethel H. Bates, superintendent, Olean, N. Y., General Hospital; Miss Elizabeth Wisner, American Red Cross, and Miss Mabel R.

Wilson, president, American Association of Hospital Social Workers, were among those who discussed the subjects at this session which was a joint meeting with the social workers' association.

Dr. Joseph R. Morrow, superintendent, Bergen County Hospital, Ridgewood, N. J., asserted that the free use of publicity in newspapers, posters, letters, and lectures should be made by hospitals to educate the public in health matters and to decrease disease. The speaker pointed to a publicity campaign conducted by his hospital with the assistance of school boards and the press on the Shick test which practically cut in two the number of patients in the diphtheria wards of the institution.

An inspiring paper on the importance of constantly keeping in mind the human side of the hospital, was given by Dr. E. M. Bluestone, assistant director, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, who repeated that this human relationship was a fundamental of successful hospital administration.

The Friday morning session was given over to a round table conducted by Asa S. Bacon, interest in which was so great that another capacity crowd was attracted.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

Miss Beatrice Hardy, Director of Occupational Therapy at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, visited this department on October eleventh. Miss Hardy had been attending the convention of the American Occupational Therapy Association at Buffalo, New York. She reported that the convention, as a whole, was stressing more than ever the curative side of occupational therapy. At Mayo Clinic a committee of women has been organized to help with the work of the Occupational Department with very happy results.

The following is an excerpt from a report made on Hospitals and Health Agencies in San Francisco by Dr. Haven Emerson and Anna C. Phillips:

"Throughout the hospitals of San Francisco there are but two occupational aides, one each at the University of California, and the Lane and Stanford Hospitals. The well known benefits to be obtained during the period of bed care of hospital patients through the stimulation and direction of occupations, provided by trained persons acting under medical advice, for therapeutic purposes can hardly be said to be appreciated by medical or administrative staffs

of the hospitals of the city. Occupation of patients of almost all types appears to aid in recovery, to make ward management easier, to abbreviate the length of stay of patients, and assist in many ways functional repair, particularly in surgical and orthopedic cases and among psychiatric patients.

"The position of occupational therapist or aide in a general hospital should be as definite and integral a part of the hospital staff as is that of the anesthetist, the dietitian, or the dentist.

"Instead of considering this a service only for amusement of patients, and a matter of unconcern to the attending medical staff, this resource in the treatment of disease should be intentionally used by physicians and surgeons, by calling upon the occupational aide to plan for treatment as they do the serologist, the pharmacist and the dietitian.

"While the simple occupations of bead work, jewelry, weaving and basketry serve to introduce the function of occupational therapy into the hospital household, they do not represent the full range and scope of the manual trades, etc., which could be used with great advantage, especially among the 9 per cent of patients in San Francisco's Hospitals who have been bed patients for three months or more, many of them for several years.

"A study of the uses of occupational therapy as developed in many general hospitals throughout the United States would be an interesting and probably a profitable undertaking for the proposed Hospital Council. The experience of the Massachusetts General and the Children's Hospitals in Boston, of Bellevue, in New York, of Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, and of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago would be illuminating and stimulating to any of the hospital executives of San Francisco who have opportunity for observation of hospital work elsewhere."

It has been said that "of all the medical apparatus, music, next after nature's own curatives of sun, air and water, is the least expensive of energy stimulants." The energy that music furnishes gives every patient with an ear for melody an added chance for improvement and final recovery. The regular use of music is an efficient healing agent and should be adopted in every modern hospital.—*Chicago Dept. of Health Bulletin.*

TAG DAY REPORT

Monday, October 20, 1924 was our sixteenth year in the Chicago Childrens' Benefit League. The word "Tag Day," to some means work, to others pleasure, and when one considers the financial results which assures a continuance of our activity, with so little cost, it is as if we had found our sum. Then, too, in obtaining these funds on "Tag Day" we receive from the class of people whom we help and in this way they are likely to think that they are not an entirely charity patient when in need of hospital care. We had several new churches working for us this year, which swelled the number to nineteen, and it is hoped that they will feel repaid for their efforts and do for us as well, if not better, next year, for, after all, our capital in "Tag Day" is work and if we wish our investment to increase in revenue each year we must redouble our efforts of the previous year.

Our largest box contained \$64.43, credit being given to Normal Park. The box contained 476 coins, the average contribution to a box being ten cents. Not as large an amount as last year, but the sale of tags was larger and that is a healthy condition to be desired. The call of "Tag Day" was broadcast from Chicago. President Coolidge tuned in, and answered with a communication to the chairman of our Publicity Committee, in which our efforts were warmly approved by him.

Normal Park is the banner church this year with a contribution of \$327.66; Central Park comes second with \$281.38; Ravenswood, \$244.32; Evanston First, \$165.57; Drexel Park, \$157.64; Evanston Second, \$154.90; Third Church, \$119.67; Fullerton Ave., \$105.89; Woodlawn, \$104.03; Lake Forest, \$103.08; the Hospital box, \$75.20 and so on down the list, making a gross total of \$2,255.61, less \$84.05 for expenses, making a net gain of \$2,171.56 to be used for the needy who are always with us.

The Committee wish to thank all who helped in any way to make our day a success and especially to Mrs. Compton do we express our heartiest appreciation for her kindness in securing, for us, a room at the Hotel La Salle, where we were accorded every courtesy. I am sure it was enjoyed by all who reported there at the end of a "perfect day."

Mrs. Wm. R. Tucker, Chairman.

COMMENTS

The number of patients admitted during the month of October, 1,052. Total number of days treatment, 11,405, of which number 2,488 were entirely free.

The amount of charity work, including part pay and entirely free patients, was \$13,337.09.

Asa S. Bacon, Superintendent.

An anonymous gift of \$1,000 has been received for the Endowment Fund of the School of Nursing. Miss McMillan and the Alumnae Committee are much pleased and encouraged by such gifts.

The Chicago Department of Health is doing its utmost under present limitations to protect the public against contaminated foods or infected persons handling foods, but these measures are inadequate in that there is no law under which the Department can enforce the medical examination of everyone employed in handling food. It is only by medical examination of food handlers that the exact number of such individuals may be determined, and proper surveillance obtained. It is not the desire of the Commissioner of Health to impose unnecessary hardship upon the employer or employee of any food establishment. His first duty, however, is to protect the community from disease. He therefore urges employers of food establishments to insist upon medical examination and health certificates from employees.—*Chicago Dept. of Health Bulletin*

STATE SOCIETY AND WOMEN'S CLUBS

The Illinois State Medical Society has arranged a program of active co-operation with the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs during the coming year for health work, one project being a series of conferences. The first conference will be at Urbana, November 12-13. Physicians, recommended by the state medical society, will discuss the prevention and cure of disease, studies will be made to appraise the actual health needs and an effort made to use local and auxiliary agents to meet those needs. Following these inventories, educational work will be conducted in those parts of the state where the need seems greatest.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Mary H. Cutler, 1916, on September 1st assumed the duties of Superintendent of Nurses of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Dorothy Ellis, 1924, has received an appointment on the staff of the School, as Instructor.

Miss Jean Martin, 1910, has given up her work at the Indianapolis City Hospital and is now in charge of Seventh Floor Jones Building, Presbyterian Hospital.

Miss Charlotte Landt, 1911, is Superintendent of Nurses of the Lutheran Memorial Hospital, Chicago and Miss Bernice Cosgrove, 1920, is returning from California to take charge of the operating room of the same hospital.

Miss Bertha Ellingson, graduate St. Barnabas Hospital, Minneapolis, for some time one of the surgical nurses of Presbyterian Hospital, has been appointed Supervisor of the Operating Rooms of the Hospital, succeeding Miss Florence Eckdahl.

Miss Stella Holum and Miss Helen Pugh, 1924, have accepted positions on the staff as surgical nurses.

Miss Myrtle E. Finke, 1924, has been appointed an assistant in the X-Ray department.

Miss Lucille Bennett, 1924, has been appointed assistant head nurse in the Central Free Dispensary.

Miss Gertrude Farr, 1924, is in charge of Seventh Floor, Murdoch Building.

Miss Mary Verlee, 1923, is now the Ward Free Night Nurse.

Miss Mary Dickson, 1917, has given up her work as Night Superintendent to become an Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, Presbyterian Hospital.

Miss Anna Ekdahl, 1922, succeeds Miss Dickson as Night Superintendent, with Miss Adele Huls, 1923, as assistant.

Miss Frances Luthardt, 1922, is with the Bell Telephone Company, Chicago.

Miss Gertrude Sturges, 1924, is a Supervisor at the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis.

Miss Peninah K. Jones, 1908, writes enthusiastically of her work with the Grenfel Mission, in Laborador, this past summer, and regrets that the return of the nurse, whom she has been relieving, has cut short her stay there. She is now on her way back to California.

Miss Eleanor E. Zuppann, 1907, has been made Superintendent of the Visiting Nurses' Association of Minneapolis.

Beulah Smith, 1907, has completed her medical course at the University of Illinois and is now an intern at St. Frances' Hospital, Evanston.

Be sure to remember the Annual Bazaar on the first Monday in December, this year, December 1st. Any contributions will be gladly accepted, and may be sent to the Sprague Home in charge of Miss Russell.

A second Rummage Sale was held on October 14-15-16 for the benefit of the Endowment Fund. Four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents was cleared. So successful have been the two sales organized this year, that there is a plan on foot to make it a twice-a-year event. Friends and Alumnae are urged to save discarded clothing and hand-me-downs of all sorts to be ready for the next call for contributions, which will come in a few months.

The Annual Homecoming of the Presbyterian Hospital Nursing School will be held, as usual, on Armistice Day, Tuesday, November 11th, at the Sprague Home.

MARRIAGES

Lois M. Mangus, 1923, to Dr. Oliver M. Nisbet, June 14, 1924. At home, 285 Fargo Street, Portland, Oregon.

Gertrude Craig, 1908, to Mr. Charles S. Griffith, June 18, 1924. At home, 1029 West 23rd St., Los Angeles, California.

Ethel M. Munro, 1919, to Mr. Frederico Marcal, July 16, 1924.

Martha M. Gagelmann, 1921, to Mr. Harry Betz, August 16, 1924.

Florence Eckdahl, 1921, to Mr. John A. Graham, August 30, 1924.

Doris L. Merwin, 1923, to Mr. Carl G. Leyse, September 13, 1924.

Grace Amerphol, 1921, to Mr. Ben C. Dormeyer, September 20, 1924. At home, Sunrise Camp, Minocqua, Wisconsin.

Mary E. Harrington, 1921, to Dr. Leonard L. Metcalf, September 27, 1924. At home, 3209 Pierce Avenue, Chicago.

Ella L. Gasmann, 1922, to Mr. Vernon B. Curry, September 30, 1924.

Ruth Braun, 1921, to Mr. Henry M. Franz, October 11, 1924. At home, 7731 Constance Avenue, Chicago.

Marie Dancy, 1923, to Dr. Ralph L. Towne, October 25, 1924.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Howes, Florence Forman, 1920, a son, John Forman, on June 19, 1924.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mathew L. Spencer, Helen McNaughton, 1918, a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth, on June 27, 1924.

To Dr. and Mrs. A. Graham Asher, Gladys Nelson, 1921, a son, John Alvin, on July 9, 1924.

To Dr. and Mrs. Gatewood, Esther Harper, 1921, twins, Esther Helen and Emmett Harper, on July 27, 1924.

To Mr. and Mrs. Earl Waterman, Marie Hecht, 1923, a daughter, Donese Martha, on August 17, 1924.

